States, and here one of its most distinctive principles is struck down. By the Constitution it is solemnly anonneed that to Congress is given the power "to declare war." This adjoinment of power was made only after much consideration, and in obedience to those pop-ular rights consecrated by the American Revolution. In char rights consecrated by the American Revolution. In England and in all other monarchies at the time, this sower was the exclusive prerogative of the crown, so hat war was justly called the last reason of kings. The that war was justly called the last reason of kings. The framers of our Constitution naturally refused to vest this kingly prere pative in the President. Kings were rejected in substance as in name. The One-Man Power rejects in substance as in name. The One-Man Power was sel aside, and this prerogative was placed under the was sel aside, and this preregative was placed under the safeguard of the people, as represented in that highest sorm of national life, an act of Congress. No other prevision in the Constitution is more distinctive or more vision in the Constitution is more distinctive or more profits of veneration. I do not go too far when I call it messeutial clement of republican institutions, happing liscovered by our fathers.

rision in the Constitution is the too far when I can worthy of veneration. I do not go too far when I can essential element of republican institutions, happily an essential element of republican institutions, happily an essential element of the provision, and his testimony exhained the origin of this provision, and his testimony exhained the origin of this provision, and his testimony exhained the origin of this provision, and his testimony exhained the origin of this provision, and his testimony exhained the origin of this provision, and his testimony exhains the statement. I have made. After remarking confirms the statement is in fis own nature and superceign prerogative, but that it is in fis own nature and effects so critical and calamitous that it requires the effects so critical and calamitous that it requires the utmost deliberation and the successive review of all the utmost deliberation, that 'sit should be difficult in a Republic signalar point, that 'sit should be difficult in a Republic signalar point, that 'sit should be difficult in a Republic signalar point, that 'sit should be difficult in a Republic signalar point, that 'sit should be difficult in a Republic signalar point, that 'sit should be difficult in a Republic signalar point, that 'sit should be difficult in a Republic to declare war, 'and that therefore, 'the cooperation of the legislation's accountract of organization, see, 1.171. See also see, 1.518.) There is the Constitution, see, 1.171. See also see, 1.518.) There is the Constitution of the Legislative and the Executive—in embodied will of the Legislative an

meny with the whole transaction is the apology usists that the President may do indirectly what it do directly—that he may, according to old "by indirections find directions out;" in short, she cannot declare war directly, he may indirections out;" against foreign interposition "—that it is promise of the War Powers of our Governin motion by the President alone without an agrees. Here are the precise terms of this isc; by recycle of the Dominican Republic shall, in the shortest possible

especie of the Dominions Republic shall, in the shortest possible people of the Dominions Republic shall, in the shortest possible reces, in a mainter conformable to their laws, their will concerned to the province of the Dominions Republic against station is the lad, present the Dominions Republic against station in order that the indicate expression may be free," fix flow No. 17, 93, XL1st Congress, Third Seasion, nothing can be clearer than that this provision, need on the authority of the President alone, was his powers, and, therefore, brutam fulmen, as too deen gun, until after the rathication of the Otherwise the President alone might declare chout an act of Congress, doing indirectly what not do directly, and thus overturning that special art, placing what Story Justly calls "this highest gu prerogative" under the guardianship of Congress, and the guardianship of Congress, and the guardianship of Congress, constituting that special control of the congress of the president alone of the congress of the president alone might declare the province of the president alone might declare the congress of the president alone might declare the province of the president alone might declare the congress of the president alone might be presented to the presented to the president alone might be presented to the presented to the

re we meet another distinctive principle of our Conlion. As the power to declare war is lodged in Conlion. As the power to declare war is lodged in Conwith the concurrence of the President, so is the
r to make a treaty lodged in the President with the
arrence of two-thirds of the Senate. War is declared
by Congress and the President; a treaty is made
by the President and two-thirds of the Senate. As the
cr safeguard was new, so was the latter. In Enland all other monarchies at the time, the treatying power was a kingly prerogative, like the power
clare war. The provision in our Constitution reing the participation of the Senate was another limm of the One-Man Power, and a new contribution to
oldean institutions.

an institutions, ederalist in an article written by Alexander in, thus describes the kingly prerogative; ing of Great Britain is the sole and assolute representative of in all foreign transactions. He can of also one accord make peace, conserve, alliance, and of every other description. It is the discribed the thing the province of making treative extent in the transactions, and that the compacts entered into by the unions plantage and that the compacts entered into by in its atmost plentrode; and that the compacts entered into by sherity have the most complete legal validity and perfection, was of any other sameton,"—[Federalist, No. LXIX.]
was the well-known kingly prerogative which institution rejected. Here let The Federalist speak

proceeds:

(bid., LXXV.)
does this cotemporary authority testify against
g over to the "sole disposal" of the President the
and momentous question in the unratified Santo

icate and momentous question in the unratified Santo mingo treaty. Solving The Federalist in the famous commentator cady cited, who insists that "it is too much to expect a free people would confide in a single Magistrate, sever respectable, the sole authority to act conclusity, as well as exclusively, upon the subject of treating to the subject of treating to the subject of the

what is some is but presented by the conclusiveness. In a present which pendent minds to give it legal conclusiveness. In a present which was a carlon and compele to deliberation." (Ithid.)

The learned author then dwells with pride on the requirement of the Constitution, which, while it confides the power to the Executive Department, guards it from serious abuse by phenic it under the ultimate superincendence of a great body of high character and high regions of the confidence of a great body of high character and high President is "insmediate author and finisher of all treaties," he concludes in decisive words that "no treaty so formed becomes binding upon the country, unless it receives the deliberate assent of two-thirds of the Senate," (Ibid., sec. 1512.) Nothing can be more positive. Therefore, even at the expense of repetition, I insist that, as the power to declare war is thirds of the Senate." (Ibid., sec. 1512.) Nothing can be more positive. Therefore, even at the expense of repetition, I insist that, as the power to declare war is under the safeguard of Congress with the concurrence of the President, so is the power to make a treaty in the President with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate; but the act of neither becomes binding without this concurrence. Thus, on grounds of authority, as well as of reason, is it clear that the promise of the President to employ the War Powers without the authority of congress was vold, and every employment of these war powers in pursuance of this assumption was a usurpation. on.
If the President were a king with the kingly preroga-

If the President were a king with the kingly prerogative, either to declare war or to make treaties, he might do what he has done; but being only President, with the limited powers established by the Constatation, he cannot do it. The assumption in the Santo Domingo treaty is exceptional and admormal, being absolutely without precedent. The treaty with France in 1803 for the cession of Louisiana contained no such assumption; nor did the treaty with Spain in 1819, for the cession of Fiorida; nor did the treaty with Mexico in 1848, by which the title to Texas and California, was assured; nor did the treaty with Mexico in 1853, by which new territory was obtained; nor did the treaty with Russia in 1857 for the cession of her possessions in North America. In none of these treaties was there any such assumption of power. The Louisiana treaty stipulated that possession should be taken by the United States "immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consultant have been previously obtained." (Statutes-at-Large, Vol. VIII., p. 202.) The Florida treaty stipulated "six months after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty or sooner if possible." (1bid., p. 258.) But these stipulations, by which possession on our part with corresponding responsibilities was adjourned till after the exchange of reason, in harmony with the requirement of ing responsibilities was adjourned to the of ratifications, were simply according to the freason, in harmony with the requirement of ase of Texas had two stages—first, under an un

The case of Texas had two stages—first, under an unratified treaty, and, secondly, under a joint resolution of Congress. What was done under the latter had the concurrence of Congress and the President, so that the inchost eitle of the United States was created by act of Congress, in plain contradiction to the present case, where the title, whatever it may be, is under an unratified treaty, and is created by the President alone. Here is a manifest difference, not to be forgotten.

But it is not to be disguised that during the pendency of the treaty, and before its ratification by the Senate, there was an attempt by Join Tyler, aided by his Secretary of State, Join C. Calhoun, to commit the United States to the military support of Texas. Suffice it to say, that there was no collation or belingerent intervention, but only what Senato, calls an "assumpsit" by Calhoun. On this "assumpsit" the veteran Senator, in the memoirs of his "Thirty Years in the Senator, in the memoirs of his "Thirty Years in the Senator," breaks forth in these indigmant terms:

moirs of his "Thirty Years in the Senate," breaks forth in these indicatant terms:

"As to secretic leading the array and navy of the United States to Texas to high Mexico while we were at peace with her, it would be a crine against field and man and our own Constitution, for which beads might be brought to the block. If Presidents and their Secretaries, like constitutional stars and ministers, should be held capitally responsible for capital crimes."—(Senton, Thirty Years View, Vol. II., p. 642.)

The indignant statesmann, after exposing the unconstitutional charlatarry of the attempt, proceeds:

"And this orienmatance of contradiction or folly should be wanting to rewen this plot of crime and imbecility, it so happened that on the same day that our new Secretary here was giving his written assumpted to lead the array industry to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, the agent Murphy was commandating to the Texas flore/family of Mr. Tyles (Accompt Mexico) to do so, because of its secondificationsing,"—(Total, p. 643)

Agrath he sayy:

the agent durply was communicating to the Teran Government, in Teras, the epital durply was communicating to the Teran Government, in Teras, the epital of Mr. Tybe: through Mr. Nelson, to do so, because of its automativesomative.—(Total., p. 643)

Again he says:

"The engressest to light Merice for Teras, while we were at peace with Merico, was to make war with Merico.—a piece of business which belonged to Congress, and should have been referred to them, and which, on the contexty, was concessed from them though in session and present. (Total., p. 643)

In the face of this indignant judgment, written more than a decade after the attempt, and being already the undying voice of history, the "assumpsit" of John C. Calhoom will not be accepted as a proper example for an Executive. But there is not a word of that powerful interance by which this net is forever blasted that is not strictly applicable to the "assumpsit" in the case of Dominica. As in the first there was an engagement to fight Mexico, which was nothing less than war with Mexico, which was nothing less than war with Mexico, so the present engagements of light Hayli for Dominica, while we are at peace with Hayli, is nothing less than war with Hayli. Nor is it may the less "a crime against God and man and our own Constitution" in the case of Hayli thus in the case of Mexico.

President Folk, is his annual incasing of December, 1866, paid hounge to the true principle when he aunounced that "the case of Mexico.

President Folk, is his annual incasing of December, 1866, paid hounge to the true principle when he aunounced that "the nominat the terms of annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became to far a part of our country and make it our duty to afford protection and defense." (Exec. Doc. House of Rep., No. 6, p. 15, XXIx Compress, Second Session.) And necordingly he directed those military and naval movements which ended in war will Mexico. But it will be observed here that those movements were conditioned on the accep

President atone.
Therefore, according to the precedents of our history, according to the precedents of our history. inforced by reason and suthority, does the "assump" of the treaty fail. I forteen from characterizing it, o duty is performed it I exhibit it to the Sanate.

Sut this sterr of a violated Canatitution is not yet com-

plete. Even admitting some remete infinitesimal sembiance of excuse or apology during the pendency of the treaty, all of which I insist is absurd beyond question, though not entirely impossible in a quarter unused to constitutional questions and heeding them little—conceding that the "assumpait," inserted in the treaty by the Secretary of State, had deceived the President into the idea that he possessed the kingly prerogative of declaring war at his own mere motion—and wishing to deal most gently even with an undombted usurpation of the kingly prerogative so long as the Secretary of State, swern counselor of the President, supplied the formula for the usurpation (and you will bear witness that I have done nothing but state the case), it is hard to hold back when the same usurpation is openly prolonged after the Senate had rejected the treaty on which the exercise of the kingly prerogative was founded, and when the "assumpsit" devised by the Secretary of State had passed into the limbe of thin so lost on earth. Here there is no remote infinitesimal semblance of excuse or apolocy—nothing—absolutely nothing. The normalization is of the surpersion interests.

"assumpsit" devised by the Secretary of State had passed into the limbe of thin zs lost on earth. Here there is no remote infinitesimal semblance of excuse or applicary—nothing—absolutely nothing. The assurpation pivots on nonentity, always excepting the kingly will of the President, which constitutionally is a nonentity. The great artist of Bologna, in a much admired statue, sculptured Mercury as standing on a pull of air. The President has not even a pull of air to stand on.

Nor is there any question with regard to the facts. Saying nothing of the lapse of the treaty on the 27th March, 1870, being the expiration of the period for the exchange of ratifications, I refer to its formal rejection by the Senate, June 30, 1870, which was not unknown to the President. In the order of business, the rejection was communicated to him, while it became at once a matter of universal notoriety. Then, by way of further flxing the President with this notice, I refer to his own admission in the annual message of December hast, when he answers that "during the last session of Congress, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Santo Domingo failed to receive the requisite two-thirds of the Senate," and then, after denouncing the rejection as "folly," he proceeds as follows:

"My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, and that an appropriation be made to defay the expanses of such commission. The question may then be dermined, either by the solution of Texas."

Thus by the open declaration of the President was the treaty rejected, while six months after the rejection he freed the seater.

commence. The question may then be a crimine, exter by the action of the Senate upon the treaty or the joint action of the two lloses of Congross, upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas."

Thus by the open declaration of the President was the treaty rejected, while six months after the rejection he asks for a commission to negotiate a new treaty, and an appropriation to defray the expenses of the commission; and, not perceiving the inapplicability of the Texas precedent, he proposes to do the deed by joint resolution of Congross. And yet during this intermediate period, when there was no unratified treaty extant, the same belligerent intervention has been proceeding, the same war-ships have been girdling the island with their guns, and the same naval support has been continued to the usurper Bacz; all at great cost to the country, and by the diversion of our naval forces from other places of duty, while the Constitution has been dismissed out of sight like a discharged soldier.

Already you have seen how this belligerent intervention proceeded; how on the 21st of July, 1870, Commodore Green reported that "a withdrawal of the protection of the United States and of the prospect of annexation at some future time would instantly lead to a revolution, headed by Cabral;" how on the 28th August, 1870, Commander Allen reported Bacz as "requesting the presence of a vessel on the north side of the island on account of an intended invasion by Cabral;" how wat the same time the usurper says that he "deems the presence of a ship-of-war in the Bay of Manzanillo of immediate importance;" how on the 3d September, 1870, Commodore Green reported that Bacz "feared an outbreak," and appealed to the Commodore "to bring some of his men which were at Azua," which the obliging Commodore Green reported that Bacz "feared an outbreak," and appealed to the Commodore "to bring some of his men which were at Azua," which the obliging Commodore field: how, under date of October 8, 1870, the usurper, after

Mr. President, as I draw to a close, allow me to repeat the very deep regret with which I make this exposure. Most gladly would I avoid it. Controversy, especially at my time of life, has no attraction for me; but I have been reared in the school of duty, and now, as of old, I cannot see wrong without trying to arrest it. I plead now, as I have often pleaded before, for Justice and

In the evidence adduced I have confined myself carfully to public documents, not traveling out of the record. Dispatches, naval orders, naval reports—these

fully to public documents, not traveling out of the record. Dispatches, naval orders, naval reports—these are the unimpeachable authorities. And all these have been officially communicated to the Senate, are now printed by its order, accessible to all. On this unanswerable and cumulative testimony, where each part confirms the rest, and the whole has the harmony of truth, I present this transpression. And here it is not I who speak, but the testimony.

Thus stands the case. International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules, one securing the equality of nations, and the other providing assainst beligerent intervention, while a distinctive fundamental principle of the Constitution, by which the President is deprived of a kingly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement, Locking still further at the facts, we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island, with large promise of wealth, and that, in carrying out this scheme, our Republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power that he might sell his country, and has dealt a blow at the independence of the Binck Republic of Hayti, which, besides being a wrong to that Republic, was an insult to the African mec. And all this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many-headed in wrons, can escape judgment, its difficult is see what securities remain. What other sacred rule of international law may not be struck at? What other helligerent menace may not be struck at? What other helligerent menace may not be struck at? What other kingly prerogative may not be served. What other kingly prerogative may not be served to be some one contrained to witness. Presidential visits to the Capitol, with appeals to Senators; and who can measure the presidential solt to the Capitol, with appeals to Senators, have been foilewed by assemblies at the Executive Mansion,

appointing power, all to secure the consummation of this scheme! In harmony with this effort was the Presidential message, where, while taxing the Senate with "folly" in rejecting the treaty, we are gravely assured that by the proposed acquisition "our large debt abroad is to be ultimately extinguished," thus making Santo Domingo the pack-horse of our vast load, or, perhaps, copying Don Quixote when he imposed upon the shoulders of Sanche Panra the penitential stripes which belonged to himself.

the pack-horse of our vast load, or, perhaps, copying Don Quixote when he imposed upon the shoulders of Sanebo Panza the penitential stripes which belonged to himself.

Then, responding to the belligerent menace of his Admiral, the President makes a kindred menace by proposing nothing less than the acquisition of the "Island of Santo Domingo," thus adding the Black Republic to his scheme. The impoent population there were startied. Their Minister here protested. Nor is it unnatural that it should be so. Suppose the Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, had proposed in formal terms the acquisition of the United States, or suppose Lone Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers during the Mexican War, while the French forces were in Mexico, had coolly proposed the acquisition of that portion of the United States adjoining Mexico and stretching to the Atlantic, and, in stiplort of his proposition, had set forth the productiveness of the soil, the natural wealth that abounded there, and wound up by announcing that out of this might be paid the French debt abroad, which was to be saddled upon the coveted territory. Suppose such a proposition by Louis Napoleon or by the English Queen, made in formal speech to Chambers or Parliament, what would have been the feeling in our country? Nor would that feeling have been diminished by the excuse that the offensive proposition crept into the speech by accident. Whether by accident or design, it would attest small consideration for our national existence. But the Haytians love their country as we love ours—especially are they resolute for antional independence. All this is shown by the reports which reach us now, even if their whole history did not attest it.

The language of the President with regard to another—least of all by the President with regard to the Senate. Folly, Sir! Was it folly when the Senate refused to sanction heraching to the President with regard to sanction between the sanction of the War Powers under the Constitution?

In view of these things, the first subject of inquiry is not soil, climate, productiveness, and possibilities of wealth, but the exceptional and abnormal proceedings of our own Government. This inquiry is essentially preliminary in character. Before considering the treaty or any question of acquisition, we must at least put our

liminary in character. Before considering the treaty or any question of acquisition, we must at least put ourselves right as a nation; nor do I see how this can be done without retracing our steps, and consenting to act in subordination to international law and the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore on the question of acquisition I say nothing to-day, only alluding to certain points involved. Sometimes it is insisted that emigrants will hurry in large numbers to this tropical island when once annexed, and thus swell its means; but this allegation forgets that, according to the testimony of history, peaceful emigration travels with the sun on parallels of latitude, and not on parallels of longitude, mainly following the isothermal line and not furning off at right angles, whether North or South. Sometimes it is insisted that it will be better for the people of this island if annexed to our Republic; but this allegation forgets the transendent question, whether it is better for them, better for the African race, better for civilization, that the Black Republic should be absorbed out of sight, instead of being fostered into a successful example of self-government for the redemption of the race, not only on the Caribbean Islands, but on the continent of Africa. Then, again, arises that other question, whether we will assume the bloody hazards involved in this business, as it has been pursued, with the alternative of expenditores for war-ships and troops, causing most painful anxieties, while the land of Foussaint L'Ouverture listens to the constant whisper of independence. And there is still that other question of debts and obligations, achowing deged and nunexnowledged, with an immense claim by Hayti and an unsettied boundary which I have already ealied a bloody lawsuit.

Those questions I state only. Meanwhile to my mind there is something better than beliligerent intervention and acts of war, with the menace of absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a shicere and humane effort on our part, in th

attend such an effort, nor would the such as wanting.

And may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good-will! "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that takethacity," and so the his spirit is greater than he that takethacity," and so the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane Principles of international law and the Constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

THE KU-KLUX. Enlarging upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of a more powerful and costly Ku-Klux than those of the South, Mr. Sumner proceeded: Ku-Klux than those of the South, Mr. Sumner proceeded:

Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half the time and zeal, will, personal attention, personal effort, and personal intercession, which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribbean Sea, our Southern Ku-Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquillity would have reigned everywhere within our boarders. [General appliance in the galleries and hisses.)

while tranquility would have reason to the galleries and hisses.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair cannot consent that there shall be manifestations of approval or disapproval in the galleries, and he reprehends the one as promptly as the other. If they are repeated he must enforce the order of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded. Now, as I desire the suppression of the Ku-Kiux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme which installs the Ku-Kiux on the coast of Santo Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race in the Black Republic, shall be fairly represented. I speak now of that Ku-Kiux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Senator in carnest against the Ku-Kiux I Let him arrest it on the coast of Santo Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race! Here is the occasion for his best efforts.

After speaking for three hours and a quarter Mr. Sumner, at 230 o'clock, concluded.

REMARKS OF MR. MORTON.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) said he did not propose to reply to Mr. Sumner at this time, as that would require time and preparation, but simply to show that the sole object of that Senator's elaborate speech was to charge the President, and at least two members of his Cabinet, with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. This was more clearly shown by the Senator's own express admission in the beginning of his remarks, that he did not propose to argue the question of annexation. He had presented an indictment against the President with many counts, but it would be impossible to follow him through his great mass of details, nor, in his (Mr. Morton's) opinion, was it necessary. He could say that the most of it was not unfamiliar to the Senate, and was no surprise. He (Mr. Morton) had no argument to make for or against Santo Domingo, either to-day or at this session. It had been decided in order to settle differences of opinion on the subject to send a Commission to the Island who should report to the country upon the propriety of annexation and the questions therewith connected. Though personally in favor of annexation, he had agreed to suspend his judgment until that report was made. It had been thought best to dismiss the matter from politics, until that report was made, but this course had not been followed by some, though he had declared, for one, his willingness to drop the subject if the Commissioners' report was unfavorable. It had suited certain men to keep the question before the country, and present it constantly in an exaggerated and distorted form, as if to anticipate the report was made. What the Senator from Massachusetts should have deferred his speech until that report was made. While he did not know anything of its character he (Mr. Morton) feltconfident that many charges against the President, and a large part of the Senator's speech would be answered by that report. The vindication of the President upon all the charges here made out would be complete upon a statement of all the facts. We had heard to-day of a war made by a usurpation of the Presidential power; but after all it was the most peaceful war ever heard of—not a gun had been fired, nor an act of violence committed upon a single Haytian. So far as the evidence went (and there was no evidence of the s This was more clearly shown by the Senator's own

complaint had ever come from that country, and it had remained for the Senator from Massachusetts to bring in a complaint.

Mr. Morton then had read by the Secretary a dispatch to the United States Minister (Mr. Bassett) from the Haytian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, assuring him that Haytian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, assuring him that Hayti had no disposition or desire to interfere with the free will of the Dominicans. As a further reply to Mr. Sumner, he reminded the Senate, as evidence that the Administration had not proposed to take any immediate action upon anexation, that the Commissioners had no power to negotiate a treaty, and no one went with them who could take a single step in that direction. The Haytica Government, in violation of the law of Junious, had given free passage across its territory to Cabral, and turnished him with war-vessels to attack Dominica, and the United States had merely notified to Hayti that, while our negotiations were pending with Santo Domingo, we would not allow her to make war on that island. This the United States had the undoubted right to do, because our Government had information that organizations were on foot in Hayti to defeat the annexation. No one need tell him (Morton) that the Senator from Massachusetts was a friend of liberty or of the colored man, when he so industriously spent his time in the effort to put the Democratic party in power. The Senator could not strike a blow at the President without at the same time striking at the Republican party.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) cited various historical invited when the subject were the public were regarded.

President without at the same time striking at the Republican party.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) cited various historical instances in which public men, who had been regarded with universal esteem by their countrymen, had, by subsequent acts of misguided zeal and passion, forfeited that confidence and relapsed into obscurity, or assumed positions at utter variance with their former declarations. In this connection, he referred to the prominence and influence of ex-Secretary Seward, Chief-Justice Chase and Mr. Summer in 1861. The last seen of the first of this great trimmvirate, he had turned his back upon the hopes, lessons, and friends of his better years, and was acting as a master of ceremonies in a political pageant wherein an itinerant President was the principal figure. The second had employed the anthority of the great office of a Chief-Justice of the United States to undo and annul the most beneficant act of his civil administration. To-day the Republican party experienced some of that anguish which swelled in the breast of Cassay, when, having already been struck by Casca and Cassins, he saw a third dagger uplifted by the hand of a dear friend, and there was wrung from his agonized boson the exclamation "Etta Brute." For, to-day, we had heard the remaining member of that great triumvirate, that Senator, who had so earnestly urged upon reluctant Senators the purchase of those rigid, far-off regions of the North Pole, now turning a deaf car to the echoes which brought back his own exultant prophecy that our city could be nothing less than the whole America continent, with her gates upon all the surrounding seas. To-day the Senator arose not only to oppose the annexation of an Island at our very doors, but to denounce as a cruminal, a President who had ventured, in the exercise of a strictly constitutional percogative, to advise its acquisition. He (Howe) had sought the privilege of entering an appearance here for that illustrions respondent. He would hie no demurrer nor interpose any dilatory pleas, but prefe

UNITED STATES AUTHORITY IN, SANTO DOMINGO.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY ROBESON-WHAT OU GOVERNMENT HAS A RIGHT TO ENFORCE.
WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following let-

Washington, March 27.—The following letter has just been made public:

NAYY DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 21, 1871.

To Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, Commanding North Alluntic Fleet!

Atmiral: I berewith inclose a copy of a letter which purports to have been addressed on the 24th day of February last, by the officer communding the Tennessee, to the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, Chairman of the Commission, sent to Santo Domingo on that vessel, and which was published in the correspondence of The New-York Tribune on the 17th day of the present month. As the orders to the commander of the Tennessee were simply to convey the Commission on their expedition to such points as they might desire, and contain nothing further of general instruction or direction, I naturally feel somewhat doubtful of the authenticity of this letter; but, as it has been published as anthentic, and contains much which is calculated to mislead the people and authorities of Santo Domingo as to the true spirit and extent of the orders of the Executive to the naval vessels there, and may, perhaps, embarasato some extent the officers in command of those vessels. I have thought it right to correct the unfounded ideas therein contained through you, the Commandant of the fisct in those waters.

You will perceive that in this letter the writer assumes

contained through you, the Commandant of the fact in those waters.

You will perceive that in this letter the writer assume in effect that, if any person connected with the Commission were taken prisoner by the opponents of the Dominican Government within their lines, he would be in reality a spy, and might, under the rules of civilized warfare, be treated as such, because the United States has, in the opinion of the writer, through the orders of the Executive to the naval vessels there, chosen to take part in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic. This statement is unfounded in fact and inference, and has evidently been made nastily, in ignorance of the real circumstances of the case or in misapprehension of their legal effect.

evidently been made fastily, in ignorance of the real circumstances of the case or in misapprehension of their legal effect.

The United States is dealing with the regularly constituted Government of the Dominican Republic, in a manner and for a purpose not inconsistent with international law; and though the right of revolution against constituted authority, for just and adequate cause, inheres in every people, yet the constituted government is, until it is actually overthrown, the legal representative of the nation in all its relations to other people, and the right of revolution does not carry with it to the revolutionists, pending their contest, their right to treat the agents of other nations as enemies, when not in armsagainst them, while they are acting, as they have an international right to act, in accordance with the laws of the existing Government. Such treatment, without a formal notice, is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and the notice, if given, is at the peril of the insurgents, and is justified only when the disturbance rises to the dignity of a revolution.

notice, if given is at the peril of the insurgents, and is justified only when the disturbance rises to the dignity of a revolution.

But neither the United States nor its Executive has chosen to take part, or has taken part, in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic. The situation is this: The President of the United States has by the Constitution the right to make treaties subject to the ratification of the Senate. The Congress of the United States in 1866 appropriated a considerable sum of money for the understood purpose of acquiring, by lease or purchase, a part of the Island of Santo Domingo. The bay and peninsula of Samana were considered most appropriate for our purpose as a naval station, and the Republic of Santo Domingo itself, with its favorable position and natural resources, its friendly giovernment and people, secued, for the purposes of commerce and civilization, far the most desirable for us of those fragments of our continent which lie across the gateways of our domestic commerce and shut up the catrance to our great inhand sea. To initiate all treaties is the constitutional right of the President, and thus he had the constitutional power to negotiate treaties for the cession of Samana and the annexation of the Dominican Republic. If, upon proper consideration, he thought it right and for the interest of the country, whose interests are

to this extent intrusted to his judgment, it was his constitutional right if he did negotiate such treaties with the existing Government of the Republic, confessedly the Government both de facto and de jure. These treaties, of course inchoate and subject to be confirmed or defeated by the action of the Senate of the United States and of the people of the Santo Dominiean Republic; but by such freaties, and pending such final action, the United Stated acquired an interest in the thing negotiated, from which it could not be rightfully disturbed by any other pewer, and it was the plain duty of the Executive to protect, if need be, the integrity of this constitutionally acquired interest, so that the subject of the negotiation might remain intact until the final action of the ratifying powers could be properly had.

This daty is plain, and, in every case offvaluable acquisition, the execution of it will be expected and approved by the people. It was in the discharge of such duty, that, in the early part of the present century. President Madison marched the armies of the United States into and netually took possession of the Territory then known as West Florida, including what is now the State of Alabama, for which territory negotiations were then pending, and afterward concluded and actified with Spain. This action was approved by Congress and the people, not as an exercise of war power, but as the protecting of an interest constitutionally acquired, and in which the Executive was hound to maintain intact while it remained in use. In the present case the President has hitherto only pursued, in relation to the Republic of Santo Domingo, this same recognized policy of our Government, and under the treaty, and by means of an appropriation by Congress for such purpose, we took possession of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana. This possession we still hold, and while our flag files there we must protect from every interference the interest which it presents. In carrying out this recognized policy, the Government of the Unit

To do this is certainly not to make war, or to take part in the conflict of a country, nor to coerce, nor to attempt to coerce any power. It is but the simple performance of a duty to Congress, and to the nation, in the preservation, in its existing condition, of what we have constitutionally entered into, negotiations constitutionally to acquire. Under the orders of the Executive it is a part of the duty of those ships of your fleet which are at any time cruising in the waters of Santo Domingo to maintain this status against every power, and while we would not yield the right to interfere with it to the most powerful Government, we cannot concede that right even to the weakest.

Very respectfully,

GEO, W. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy.

ment, we cannot concede that right vewn to the weakest.

Very respectfully,

GLO, W. ROBRON,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE COURTS.

AN ERIE WATERLOO.

THE ERIE RAILWAY AGAINST COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The smit brought by the Erie Railway Company against Cornellus Vanderbilt to recover about 1,000,000, was concluded yesterday, Judge Barnard given in guidgment for the defendants. The action was brought to obtain the money and property paid to Commodore Vanderbilt in July, 1888, upon the settlement of adultings of the territory of the Vanderbilt in July, 1888, upon the settlement of a defendants. The action was for guiting the suits against the Eric Company decontinued, and for the residually of the contract by which Vanderbilt made the Company but \$5,000 shares of Eric stock at \$50 a share, receiving for it \$2,500,000 in each, and \$1,200,000 worth of the bonds of the Boston, Hartford, and Eric Railway Company. The trial was begun before Judge Barnard, in November, 1860, and when it was about half finished was postoped to the State, and Eric Railway distinct the supervisor's room in the new Court-House, Daylou Dulley Field a great of the finished was postoped to the state of the said stock of the simple the company far the plaintiffs rested their case, some months ago, it was adjourned, at the request of defendants's counsel, for them to make their proofs, a motion for a non-suit that having been taken and several arguments had, When the plaintiffs rested their case, some months ago, it was adjourned, at the request of defendant's counsel, for them to make their proofs, a motion for a non-suit that having been taken and several arguments had, When the plaintiffs rested their case, some months ago, it was adjourned, at the request of defendant's counsel, for them to make their proofs, a motion for a non-suit having been taken and several arguments had, when the supervisor's room in the new Court-House, David Dulley Field appearing for the plaintiff, and the section of the defendant, and John A. Beach and Noah Davis for

John A. Beach and Noah Davis for the derendant.

Mr. Beach first read those portions of the deposition of Commodore Vanderbilt which were not read by Mr. Field as evidence on his part. Mr. Beach recalled in behalf of the defendants, Daniel Drew, who testified:

Q. You were at the settlement at Mr. Pierrepont's house spoken of by Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould in their evidence! A. Yos.

A. You had had in New-Jersey bonds or the proceeds of bonds belonging to the Eric Railway Company in your possession! A. Bonds.

Q. Bonds or money of the Eric Railway Company! A. Oh! Yes, Sir, I had money, securities.

Q. Did you in that interview at Mr. Pierrepout's tell Mr. Gould or Mr. Fisk that that money or any portion of that money, or of any bonds which you might convert into money you were going to give Commodore Vanderbilt! (Objected to as leading.)

Q. Did you deliver any money belonging to the Eric Railway Company into the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt! A. Never.

Q. Did you spurpose at any time to do so! A. Never.

Q. Did you say at any time that you intended to do so! A. Never.

Q. Did you say at any time that you intended to do so! A. Never.

Q. At the inferview at Mr. Pierrepont's house did Mr. Fisk ask you what the motive of that interview was, and did you reply that you were arranging them for, or anything in subtance to that effect! (Objected to.)

Q. Upon that occasion did Mr. Fisk ask you in words or substance, "what under heaven you were arranging to substance," what under heaven you were arranging

jected to.)

Q. Upon that occasion did Mr. Fisk ask you in words or substance. "what under heaven you were arranging those suits for I A. No. Sir; I don't remember that he did; I don't think he did.

Q. Utbe the upon that occasion tell you in words or substance. "With the exception of octain portions of your sixth finding, the fact as proved upon the trial, I suppose, would just be most of the findings of the suppose, would just be most of the findings of the suppose.

there.

Q. No, I did not. I ask you who you found there? A. Well, I found Mr. Eldridge there and Mr. Thompson when I got there, I think. It is so long ago I don't remember all of them.

Q. Do you remember anybody else but Thompson and Eldridge! A. I remember every one was there, and Mr. Fisk came there.

Q. Do you remember anybody else when you got there except those two persons! A. I declare I don't remember; there were others there, I think; there must have been.

been; there were others there, I think; there must have been.
Q. But you don't remember one of them! A. No; I don't now.

Deci. Q. But you don't remember one of them! A. No; I don't now.

Q. Do you remember what anybody said at that meeting before Gould and Fisk came in! A. I remember that Mr. Eldridge had a proposition to make—a settlement of this whole matter,—those law suits and all this.

Q. Now, you remember that! A. Yes.

Q. Did he read it from a paper, or siste it verbally! A. I don't remember whether he read it from a paper; I know he stated that amount, and I know I objected to it, and stated that! would not agree to any such thing.

Q. Any such amount for settlement! A. No, I said I would not.

Q. You said you would not! A. Yes.

Q. What amount did he state he had agreed upon! A. That I don't remember now.

Q. Don't you know how many dollars! A. It was several hundred thousand dollars to be paid, did he say! A. I think Mr. Schell was to receive a certain amount.

Q. Was any to be paid to any other person than Mr. Schell! A. Yes, to the receiver; I think he was to receive so and so.

Q. Anybody olse! A. I can't remember, I know the amount was very large.

Q. That is enough, that you don't remember telling him "I am content." You said you would not agree to any such thing! A. I did at first.

Q. Did you finally agree to it! A. Well, told Mr. Eldridge that if the directors would all agree—it, or a majority of them, I supposed I would have to do it.

Q. Which did you say, if the Directors would agree to it, all of them or a majority of them—because you have used both expressions—which did you say! A. I don't know.

Fisk came in there! A. Perhaps it was half an hour before they came in after I got there.
Q. When you got there you found the other gentlemen there! A. Yes.
Q. Were Gould and Fisk expected there that evening!
A. That I don't know; I did not know that they were until they came.

A. That I don't know; I did not know that they were until they came.
Q. You heard no intimation that they were expected I.
A. No; I had not heard from Mr. Eldridge.
Q. When they came in what was the first thing they said! A. I don't remember.
Q. Do you know which of them spoke first? A. No, I don't remember.
Q. The one that did speak, didn't he say, "What are you doing here?" A. I don't remember that.
Q. Will you say that that was not exactly the language used! A. I don't remember, about it to say that that was not it! A. I don't remember they said any such thing.

Q. Do you remember anything that Gould and Fisk or either of them said in that interview? A. I don't know that I do exactly; I know Mr. Eldridge got up a paper, and they all signed this paper—the directors that were there.

and they all signed the paper got up, but I ask you if you remember anything that Gould and Flak or either of them said at that interview! A. No; I don't know that I do; I don't remember.

Q. Did you not come to New York from "Jersey" on one or more occasions with the money which you had in your nands—the proceeds of the bonds that had been sold!

A. I did at one time, yes, Sir; I brought that money to New York.

one or more occasion, the bonds that had been sold?
A. I did at one time, yes, Sir, I brought that money to
New-York.
Q. Didn't you bring it on more than one occasion? A.
No. Sir. I think not.
Q. When you came here on that occasion, did you see
Mr. Vanderbilt? A. Not when I brought the money; I
saw him at different times, but he never knew that I
brought the money.
Q. When you did see him did you not converse with
him about the money? A. No, Sir; not that I remember.
Q. Didn't he ask you what had become of the money?
A. No; I don't remember that he did.
Q. And you made no statement about it? A. I don't
remember that he ever talked with me about the money;
I think he did; I told you, Mr. Field, I think, at one
time he did say I ought to take that money and deposit
it in a trust company; I think he said that once; whether
that was before or after I don't remember.
Q. When was that, in one of your interviews with him?
A. Yes, Sir. I saw him several times.
Q. What did you say in answer to that suggestion? A.
I told him? I could not do that.
Q. What did you say in answer to that suggestion? A.
I told him? I could not do that.
Q. What did he then say! A. He said I acted very
foolishly in going there, and all that; that was about all
that passed between him and me.
At the conclusion of Mr. Drew's testimony, Mr. Beach,
said that he expected to recall Commodore Vanderbilt,
for the purpose of contradicting some of the declarations
made by Mesers, Fisk and Gould, but Mr. Vanderbilt had
been suffering for a week from a rheumatic affection, and
had sent word that although he believed the night become. He was instructed, however, not to deny the
case on account of the Commodore's illness, and he
therefore closed the testimony for the defendant.
Mr. Fleid said that he was also through with his testimony.

the posintif's claim against said Drew.

Fifth: That the defendant well knew, at the time of said transaction, that the object and intention of the parties entering into the said negativations and making the said compromise as already to the defendant plantiff, and such was also the defendant's object. It a he claimed, at that time, to have control over the antimative and Brew to use their influence with the other directors of the particle and Brew to use their influence with the other directors of the particle and Brew to use their influence with the other directors of the product of the stock, and also to give him substitution the complete the parchase of the stock, and also to give him survives and gift were made.

Sixth: That the plantiff had no authority under its charter to purchase the said shares of its own stock, but it any advantage to gain from such purchase, and the price gain the lift any advantage to gain from such purchase, and the price gain the defendant could have obtained in the market for the said share austroliant.

Secretic of the said share austroliant of the action the plaining at the time of the said share austroliant of the said share austroliant of the said share of the said share and the said shares of the commencement of this action the plaining at the time of the said cannot be such as a said that the would not return the same nor any part thereof.

First: That the defendant is bound to repay the plainiff the said van of \$1,000,000, with interest from the lith slay of July, 1902.

Second: That upon the plaintif deliver ny or tendering to the defendant.

Q. Upon that occasion did Mr. Fisk ask you in words or aubstance, "what under bendy in the property of the aubstance, "what under bendy in the property of the aubstance, "what under bendy in the property of the aubstance, and the property of the property

ling those suits.

The Court—I think in compromising he had a right to receive such sum of money as would compensate the trouble he had taken. Mr. Field—I except to your Honor's decision. The Court then adjourned.

WHAT CONSTITUTES FRAUDULENT REPRESEN-

TATION. Suit was brought, a short time since, against

Abraham and Solomon Jacobs, dealers in hats at San Francisco, by the firms of Shethar & Co. and Dale & Co. of this city, and in each case orders of arrest were issued against the defendants, on the ground of fraud in the purchase of the goods on which the claims were founded.

against the detenuants, on the ground or tracking against the defendant, Solomon Jacobs, who was the only one arrested, moved to vacate the orders. The motions were argued before Judge Cardoro, who has denied them in an opinion setting forth his reasons as follows:

The first of these cases can be readily disposed of The defendant moves to vacate the arrest upon the grounds that the cause of action had been transferred by the plaintiff before suit brought. The algestion in that respect is fully dimied by the opposing his assertion is astisfactority upon which the defendant relies to support his assertion is astisfactority explained. If I had any dount about it, who comes into Court to repk should not incline to east it in favor of one which I have not, I certainly explained. If I had any dount about it, who comes into Court to repk should not incline to east it in favor of one was attempting to deny, the relief upon a becchnical ground confessing, by not attempting to deny, the fresh imported to him. That motion man. The goods were sold upon there is any difficult as to the other case, time definition to do I think from important to the support of the confession of the support of the confession of the support of the

CIVIL NOTES. The application in the matter of the Broad-

way widening and extension was up before Judge Ingra-

ham yesterday, but was adjourned over to the last Mon day in April.

James H. Coleman appeared yesterday befor Kenneth G. White, the Master in Equity in the case of James Fisk, jr., and others against Heath and Raphael, to tell what he knows about the 60,056 shares of Eric stock in question. Heath and Raphael were represented by coursel, but as Fisk failed to make his appearance, the investigation was adourned to Wednesday.

The grit of Macka could other and King.

The suit of Meeks and others agt. King, tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, is no action brought to recover \$6,384. The executors of Mecks tion brought to recover \$0.384. The executors of Meeks sold two stores in Broad-st., Nos. 50 and, 52, running through to New-st. at the Merchants' Exchance Salverooms, for about \$60,000. On the day of the delivery of the deed, title, etc., the defendant did not put in an appearance, and subsequently refused to take the buildings, on the ground that the buildings did not comply with the terms of the sale, hasmach as the middle of the store, where the skylight was, 614 not go up four stories. The terms provided that in case the defendant did not carry out his contract the premises should be resold, and the difference in price, if there was a loss, should be paid by the defendant. The prouises were resold, involving a loss of about \$7,000, which is steel for. Case of:

Albert A. Neill, indicted in Bultimore for carrying a distillery without paying the special Lar, ran away to this city. He is committed ye-sterilay, by Commissioner Stields, to awais a warrant

to be aigned by Mrs. E 'cold of No. 42 West Fourteenthes.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford, yesterday, Thomas Wiggins, who phaded guilty to mandout her in the third degree, was said to State Prison for two years and six months. James McGowin, horsdays, four years and six months. George Royan, colored, attenuiffig to steal early containing a case of dry goods from No. 316 Broadway, four years. Advancer Ward and Thomas Miscel bleaded guilty to bugglary at the probleme of Office Woodford, No. 441 West Porty exception, and was not to State Prison for two years, and Miscal to the Homes of Refore suit he is 71. Esma Williams pleaded poulty to an attempt to steal \$45 worth of goods from Mr. Mayor's sire, at Mischare, and Miscal Mischembets, but as it was her first offices, sentence was suspended. Basiel Friend and Home Course were convicted of stealing at the of Interference West No. 141 Chambers. A. Feb. 22. Features deferred. James Smith, burglary, sent to troop the Court of the Court of State Prison and Court of Court of State Prison and Court of Court of State Prison and Home of Refuge. Thoms Court stealing at 18 and a weak from Francia Court. Periforming one month. William Cost, snatching a worch from Henry Bernett, in Chamberset, March 5, Periforming representative years. The Grand Jury, having passed upon 150 cases, and found 140 bills of indictment, were discharged.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Cardozo.—
Butcher art. Briller.—Memoranda for coursel. Meserole art. Van Benschaten.—Granted. Osen agt. Warnerk.—Granted. Percy art. The
Breaklyn Bruly Engle.—Method included self-bond cests. Thinteer agt.
Blunck—Motion to vicate indement granted. In the matter of the pe-tition of Jas. Caldesid agt. Winner.—Granted. Myers art. Meller.—Mo-tion senied with costs. In re. Arme. Cheseboreugh.—Motion grantes.
Millan agt. Graham.—Memoranda for coursel.

Millian agt, Graham.—Memoranis for council and the Manager of Contr.—Special Term.—By Judge Jones.—Broile agt, Clark, Kiernan agt, Frank, Epperin, agt, Epperin.—Order granted. France.—Order for ellmont. Better et al. agt of Dominion S. S. Ch.—Other granted. Wemberger agt, Hernas.—Order for free processes. Herik of N. Y. Saltonal Banking Association agt. Pferman.—Motion decide without costs. Marine Court-Part III.-By Judge Josehimsen.

wine agt. King -Judement for the plaintid for \$221 and costs, will 55 allowance. Tryier agt. Denov.—Jagment for the plaintid to 5 32 and costs, with \$12 50 ellowance. Orders granted I the Bridge ter Paint and Cotor Works agt. Birlon, Styles agt. Stetson. Berge agt. blums.

Common Pleas-General Term-By Judge Larremore —Kitchen et al. agt. McLeuce et al.—Judgment for plaint if, ündings and decree to be settled on two days' outlee. Your set. Kinlers.—Judgment for plaint if for \$500 and costs, and that contract be rescueded. Van Aulen agt. Tyson.—Judgment for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS Tree Day.

SCPRENC COURT - CHANGE CARPOON J - Opens at 95 a.m.
Countr - Shell at 12. Calendar calendary.

SUPERME COURT - SHELLA TREE - BRADY, J - Opens at 11 a.m.
SUPERME COURT - CINCUTY - FAM. J - STREELAND, J - Opens at

SUPERME COURT - CINCUTY - FAM. J - STREELAND, J - Opens at

1. Brannsdorf agt. Sour.

1. Brannsdorf agt. Sour.

2. Christ agt. Landert.

61. Hoffman agt. Wayner.

90. Leaver agt. S. Y. Gusranty

27. Morer agt. Selvester.

145. Staversant Bank agt. Sat.

145. Staversant Bank agt. Sat.

147. Devin agt. Condition.

177. Devin agt. Condition.

178. Devin agt. Condition.

179. Leaver agt. Ogden.

149. Sagre agt. Cameron.

149. Sagre agt. Cameron.

149. Sagre agt. Cameron.

149. Sagre agt. Condition.

150. Tagler agt. O'Councy.

| 105. Val. Burken agt. Careful. | 105. Val. Burken agt. Stouler. | 105. Val. Burken agt. Careful. | 105. Val. Burken a

16. Jones agt. Coles. 450. Shroefer agt. The 480. Bactmeder agt. V 678. . Young agt. Vall. Ckl. . Hatzer agt. O Brien. 123. . Channey agt. Hiscamon.

431. Misseefer agt. O'Brien.
123. Channer agt. Hardman.
1240. Chamiler art. Euraham.
1250. Chamiler art. Euraham.
1250. Chamiler art. Edward.
1250. Marrison agt. Thomson.
1250. Marrison agt. Thomson.
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1250. Packard art. Dibble.
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1250. Marrison agt. Contr

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THESDAY, Mancu 20.

Mails for Europe via Plymouth and Hamburg, per steamable Thurngra, sait from foot of Thurd st. Hobbirn, close at the Post-Office at 11:20 a.m., as Nation A. 11:20 m., t. 9:10 a.m. Neamable soils at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail. for paid letters only, made up on the Per at Hamber, and dones at 1:20 p. m.

[All letters deposited in Supplementary must be prepaid with double

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM NEW-OBLEANS—In stemaship Raption, Murch 27.— Mern, J. Bainton, H. Jenningham, Geo. Ayres, Mrs. Compton, M. Mastin, R. J. Dieco, wife and child, and Hi the secretary. FROM INVERPORT—In steamship Calastrix, March 27.—Pro

| MINIATURE ALMANAC | Sur rises | 5:01 | Sun wife | 6:30 | Moon sett | 12:03 | Rich Watha This 54 | Fandy Hook | 12:05 | Gover | falson | 1:05 | Heil Gate | 2:49 |

SHIPFING INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF NEW-TORK

(T.EARED.

Steamship Millville, Regsur, Philadelphia, W. B. Vendersmith, Steamship Sarah, Jones Philadelphia, Steamship E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia, Steamship E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia,

Steamship R. C. Biddle, McCine, Philadelphila, Steamship Francoins, Brang, Portand, J. F. Arves, Steamship Francoins, Brang, Portand, J. F. Arves, Strip Wast, H. Marshilt, Muschall, Liverpool, Peahody, Willis & Co. Ship Wast, Strip Daniel, Brancoin C. Davison, Liverpool, Peahody, Willis & Co. Ship Wast, Davison, Liverpool, Peahody, Willis & Co. Ship Davison (Br.), Allen, St. Helena Sound, E. E. Norgen's Saffiship, Johanne Marie (N. G.), Gustavus, Brancoin, Fanch, Edwa & Co. Bart, Charlotte A. Li Ucfield, Carver, Rottecdum, Fanch, Edwa & Co. Barth Fliedlio (N. G.), Wendt, Cork, or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Alex & Co.

ice & Co. Bark Martha Raiman (N. G.), Berg, Cork or Falmouth, Funct. Exce Bark Martha Radman (K. G.), Berg. Cort. or Familiana, Sect. A. Co. Bark S. W. Holbrook, Polley, Cardionia, Brett. Son & Co. Briz Carolin. Eddy, Gann. Sonta Crat. Temor by Yakes & Partierfield. Brig Arms (Br.), Hoss. St. Kitts. Jones & Lough.
Schr. Lending Shar (Br.), Poole, S. John, N. B., Renry & Parker.
Schr. Lord of the Islac (Br.), Peterson, Hallfar, Brett, Son & Co. Schr. Andia A. Richer, Corson, Indianola and Lavasca, Ryans. Bark & Co. Schr. Julia A. Richer, Corson, Indianola and Lavasca, Ryans. Bark & Co. Schr. F. Rogen. Shepand. Charleston.
Schr. Marc T. Trundy, Warner, Port Henry, J. Boynton, Son & Co. Schr. Dart Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. Marc V. T. Trundy, Warner, Port Henry, J. Boynton, Son & Co. Schr. Baltimore, Lander, Norraida.
ARREVYED.

Sear, Battimore, Lamer, Nordoll.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Calabria (Br.), McMichae, Liverpool March 14, via Queens town 15th, with moles, and pass, to C. G. Francaive. March 3d, int. 6 C. Jon. 43 D. passed a National Co's of sonablep, bound earth 21st, int. 4 if 10n, 46 II, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamship, bound east, supposed to Batter.

jon. 41 30, passed a National Cov. of a massire, bound cast. Supposed the Equation.

61 10, passed a Commod brigginger altermship, bound cast, supposed the Equation.

Steamship Rapidan, Whiteharst, New-Orleans March 19, with males, and pass, to Livingston, Fox & Co. March 28, of C histocotagnus, between 10 and 11-30 s. m. passed of steamship Manhattan, Crossent city, time Washincton, San Jachnto, Huntsville, also one unknown, all p. m. passed steamship Victor, also one unknown, all bound sorth, after which departiemed beavy winds from S. E. to N. E. accompanies with neary mines from S. E. to N. E. accompanies with neary mines and pass. to Washington & Co. Supposed of the Machattan Statement School of the Co. Experimented fine weather and fight change and pass, to Kanharda & Co. Experimented fine weather and fight change and pass. to Kanharda & Co. Experimented fine weather and fight change and pass. to Kanharda & Co. Experimented fine weather and fight change westerly gales. March 17, at 9 p. m. of Dampenness, passed a format westerly gales. March 17, at 9 p. m. of Dampenness, passed of Format steamer, 26th, at 4:20 p. m., lat 4 30 J. Jon. 57 W. S. atlement of the National Line bound west.

Steamship Vestern Mctropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, March 20, with males, and pass, to F Baler.

Bark Granes (Nort). Spielke, Gloncoster, Eng. 50 days, with solt to Bark Granes (Nort). Spielke, Gloncoster, Eng. 50 days, with solt to Brig Mary E. Leichton, Leighion, Masse & Wash, Hari monorar a bandoni, Knowlion & Co.; vessel to Mass. & Wash, Hari monorar Sch. George Storts, Rodgers, George & Barks, with Ssh to Chambook, Sch. George Storts, Rodgers, George & Barks, with Ssh to Chambook, Sch. George Storts, Rodgers, George & Barks, with Ssh to Chambook, Sch. George Storts, Rodgers, George & Barks, with Ssh to Chambook, Sch. George Storts, Rodgers, George & Barks, with Ssh to Chambook, Sch. George Storts, Rodgers, George & Barks, with Ssh to Chambook, Sch. George Storts, Rodgers, George & Barks, with Ssh to Chambook, Sch. George

Harris & Co.
Schr. Village Queen, Conklin. Georgetown, D. C., 4 days, with coal to
Schr. Village Queen, Conklin. Georgetown, D. C., 4 days, with coal to
Sahr. Harry Landell, Taylor, York River, Yu., J days, with wood to

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, 1978 Editer.
Van Brunt & Siecht.
Schr. Marr J. Preimore, Predmore, York Biver, Va. 3 days, with seed to Van Brunt & Sight.
to Van Brunt & Sight.
Selr. John Boll, Jones. Richmond. Va., 4 days, with moles. to Overton

Seire, John Boll, Jones, Monnoon, Ya., Blawkins, Seir. Bass Briggs, Edwards, Virginia, for Providence, Seir. Bass Briggs, Edwards, Virginia, for New-Haven, Seire, Salmon Washburn, Jones, Tauston, Seire, Jodge Ranyon, Leab, Prividenace, Seir. Win, Wiley May, Highton, Echr. Helen Mar, Garouy, New Haven, Schr. Botter, & Hoppen, Brailoury, New-Haven, Seir. Davison, Smith, New-Haven, New-Haven, Seir. Davison, Smith, New-Haven, New

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON March 27.—The North German Lloyd's steamship Hanes, from
New York March 15, bonched at Southampton to-day, and proceeded for Bremen. DISASTER.

The sohr. Flore, for New York, with a cargo of Belgian pavement, west ashure at Beaver Tail Polar, near Newport, pesterday, and is now full of The soft sent Tail Point, teat Newport, yesterday, and in now fail of water.

WHALERS.

A letter from Capt. Chave of bark Overols. 2d. of N. B., reports her at St. Helena Peb. 7, having taken 10 bbls. wh., sill sed 450 bbs. bone since last report, which had landed for shipment bone. Bound to Indian Overas. Reports Dec. 14, off Tristan, bark Xashin, fasters. N. B., having taken 1 wale. making 55 bils. sh. oil.

A letter from Capt. Worth of heig. Para of Salesi, reports her at Care Town, C. G. M. Feb. 4, with 250 bbls. sp. oil on board, expected to be at home about the last of M.y.

home about the last of M.y.

MEMORANDUM.

Bark Respect for Montreal), from Sague, for Portland, with sugar to Kry West 2 th lust, leaking slightly, having been on a reef. She was floated by wrecters.

For takes Ship News see Pifth Pupe.